

# THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

*Said the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the Prophets... The Lord God has spoken, who can but prophesy?"—AMOS.*

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## COURT PROCEEDINGS IN UTAH.

(From the Deseret News.)

### THIRD DISTRICT TERRITORIAL COURT.

Wednesday, March 25th.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. The record of Tuesday was read and signed by the Judge.

The following witnesses for the defence, in the case of the people *vs.* M'Cue, were then examined, viz.:—

John Eardley, Winter Hastings, Mrs. Parsons, Joseph Marsh, David Richards and Ellen Cook. The defence then rested.

Messrs. Miner and Fergusson, counsel for the prosecution, then introduced Thomas Abbott and Wells Smith to give rebutting testimony. By these witnesses it was clearly shown that Forscutt had perjured himself when he testified on the part of the defence, for both these men testified that he came out to the posse, held up his hands and claimed protection, whereas he had sworn that he was arrested, and did not give himself up. Mr. Miner addressed the jury for the prosecution, followed by the counsel for the defence. The prosecution made a brief closing speech and the case was submitted.

The jury were instructed in the law and their duties in the case in that able

and lucid manner so characteristic of the Judge presiding, after which they retired in charge of the proper officer.

On the court resuming its session, after a short recess, the jury came in, and on being asked the usual questions, answered them satisfactorily to the court.

The names of the defendants were called by the clerk, when it was found that several of them were absent, and thereupon his Honor instructed the jury to seal up their verdict and place it in the hands of their foreman, to be by him retained until the meeting of the court on the following day; and they were further instructed not to reveal their verdict to any person until after its announcement in the court.

The court then adjourned till ten o'clock next morning.

Thursday, March 26.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Jury called; all present.

The list of the defendants' names were then called, numbering about eighty-five; after which the jury rendered the following verdict:—

"We, the jurors, in the case of Peter L. M'Cue and others, indicted for resist-

ing an officer, render a verdict of guilty, and assess a fine of one hundred dollars against each defendant.

(Signed)

CHARLES H. BASSETT, Foreman."

Mr. Appleby, counsel for defence, called the attention of the court to the law in regard to the right of the jury to assess fines.

His Honor then remarked:—

"I desire to say here, and partly because there is a large number of men here, that the court heartily approves of the verdict of the jury, and I think that the people, as well as those convicted of resisting an officer, which resulted in bloodshed and loss of life, during a resistance of three days, have no reason to complain of this trial nor of the verdict of the jury. It is a very high-handed measure for a body of men, in a social or a religious capacity, to oppose the execution of the law or to set themselves in defiance of a court of justice; and it is one that the Government, and the people composing that Government, will always make an effort, or should do so, to make such men obey the law, and also for the purpose of bringing them to proper punishment.

It is a practice that is indispensably necessary for the maintenance of the civil authority that the laws should be obeyed, and the orders and mandates of courts clothed with authority, the legal representatives of the Government, to enforce its laws and maintain its authority. It is all important that that authority should be obeyed, and it is an essential element in government that due respect should be paid to the authority of courts.

While a great number of the parties concerned in this resistance doubtless acted under the direction of those in whom they had great confidence, yet this does not justify their resistance; but in view of this, the court has been disposed to look with mercy upon their conduct, which resulted in the death of two of the Marshal's posse and, as reported, a number of their own party.

The Marshal had not a writ for the purpose of bringing Mr. Morris before the court upon any civil process, but merely to show cause why those three prisoners were kept in jail by him and others, acting as confederates, without process of law. Had this writ been obeyed, the only object of which was, as is the case with all writs of *habeas corpus*, to inquire into the alleged false imprisonment of three persons—had this writ, I repeat, been honored, this difficulty and trouble would not have occurred. That

was the first fault—the fatal error. Having waited sixteen days without any response to that writ, another writ was issued, and it was in this case that the attempt to serve those writs resulted in the death of two of the Marshal's posse and some of your own number.

We cannot, where we have law and those authorized to administer it, tolerate disobedience to its authority. And while the jury had a right to imprison and fine you, either or both, they have dealt leniently and mercifully by you in assessing a fine of one hundred dollars. The law is vindicated and the court is satisfied.

I do not know that it is necessary to make any other remarks upon the subject. These defendants are now discharged.

The judgment will be entered up, and it is expected that you will pay these fines."

The case of the people, &c., vs. Peter Klemgard and others was called, and the defendants brought into court.

The empannelling of a jury to try the case was then proceeded with.

Mr. Miner, acting prosecutor, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Richard Cook, whereupon the said Cook was immediately discharged from custody.

Mr. Miner introduced the Hon. Z. Snow, whom he had requested to assist in the prosecution of the case, after which that gentleman presented the case to the jury.

Robert T. Burton, Judson L. Stoddart, Theodore McKean, David J. Ross and James Hales were sworn and testified on the part of the prosecution. The prosecution there rested.

The Judge ordered the jury to be kept together and provided for at the expense of the Territory.

Court adjourned till next morning at nine o'clock.

Friday, Nine a.m.

Court met as per adjournment.

The following named witnesses were sworn and testified on the part of the defence:—

Margaret Cook, Jens Christian Sorensen, Mrs. Dove, James Bowman, Joseph Marsh, James Mather, Mrs. Banks, David Thomas, Mrs. Gray, John O. Mather, Mrs. Garrett, Philip Hewitt, Peter Swensen and Lebrech Bar.

Mr. Snow addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution, followed by Messrs. Appleby and Schultz for the defence. Mr. Miner closed for the prosecution.

After charging the jury, the court took a recess at half-past one to await the action of the former.

The session was resumed at half-past five, when the jury came into court and returned the following verdict:—

"We, the jurors in the case of the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah vs. Peter Klemgard, Christian Neilsen, Abraham Taylor, Kadrup Neilsen, Jens Christiansen, Andrew Lee and Andrew M. Mason, render a verdict of 'Guilty' of murder in the second degree, and attach a penalty, to wit: Peter Klemgard, to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor; Christian Neilson, to twelve years at hard labor; Abraham Taylor, Kadrup Neilson, Jens Christiansen, Andrew Lee and Andrew M. Mason, to ten years' imprisonment each at hard labor.

John Parsons and John E. Jones we find 'Not guilty.'

That verdict was signed by all the jurors.

Mr. Appleby gave notice that on tomorrow he would file a motion to set aside the judgment as contrary to law and the evidence, and ask for a new trial.

Court adjourned till next day at ten o'clock.

Saturday, Ten a.m.

Court met as per adjournment.

Richard Cook, John Parsons and John E. Jones plead guilty to the indictment for resisting an officer, and thereupon the court assessed a fine of one hundred dollars each with costs of suit.

On motion of Mr. Schultz the fine of fifty dollars assessed against Richard Cook for contempt on the 19th day of June last was remitted. The proposed motion to set aside the verdict was not filed.

The court then proceeded to sentence the prisoners in accordance with the finding of the jury.

Court took an adjournment to meet on its own motion.

The above extracts from the report of the proceedings of the United States Court for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory will doubtless be perused with interest by most of our readers, and it will stand forth as a lasting monument of the impartiality and clemency with which we, as a people, have always treated our enemies, even

those who have manifested the greatest bitterness against us and have sought to deprive us of life itself.

It will be seen, by reference to the remarks of the presiding Judge, the Hon. Chief-Justice J. F. Kinney, that the prisoners brought before the Court for trial and judgment were men who had taken an active part in the rebellion against, and armed resistance to the execution of, the laws of the United States and the Territory of Utah in the spring of 1862, made by a band of men generally known as "Morrissites," and in the suppression of which rebellion two useful and exemplary citizens and faithful brethren lost their lives. The seven persons convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years, were among the principal actors in that atrocious affair, and in any civilized or uncivilized country in the world, they would be regarded as having justly forfeited their lives, but the jury of their fellow-citizens, doubtless wishing to prove to them and to the world that the people of Utah were not actuated by any revengeful or bitter feelings, brought in the mildest verdict possible, consistent with the evidence, and with an extremely merciful penalty attached thereto. We doubt not our readers will be as much astonished and indignant as we were, to learn that Governor Harding, so soon as he was apprized of the action of the Court, immediately issued proclamations granting a "full, free and unconditional" pardon to *all* the prisoners, not even requiring them to enter into recognizances for their future good behavior either towards the citizens of the Territory of Utah or the Government of the United States. Governor Harding, by this act, has proved himself to be a corrupt and villainous traitor; he has also made himself an accessory after the fact to the murder of those two innocent men, and by the deliberate manner in which he has acted in this outrageous proceeding it is evident that he approves the deed, and by the unconditional liberation of those prisoners he has made himself, at least in *intention*, an accessory before the fact to the murder of other loyal and prominent citizens, whether his designs in that respect be ever accomplished or not.

He is, therefore, in principle, guilty of the innocent blood which has been shed, and in company with such beings as Judas, Ford, Boggs and others of the same class, he will some day have to answer for that heinous crime. He has most unquestionably been guilty of the rankest treason, in "aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States," and if he be not immediately removed from his office an eternal disgrace will rest upon President Lincoln and his Administration. No man would dare to

pursue such a course in any other portion of the civilized world, for citizens of any other country but U would not wait for the action of Executive to rid themselves of so a nuisance, and none but a madman the most cowardly and despicable wretch would take advantage of well-known attachment to the love of order and forbearance of a people to inflict upon them such flagrant and tyrannical outrages.

## MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE,

HELD IN SHEFFIELD, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1863.

REPORTED BY E. L. SLOAN.

(Continued from page 310.)

Half-past Six p.m.

Meeting opened with singing and prayer.

Elder Brigham Young, jun., said,—Brethren, sisters and friends, it is with pleasure that I embrace the privilege of bearing my testimony to this congregation and of telling you that I know that this is the Work of God. Whether my remarks be few or many, I would like to have the benefit of the prayers and faith of the Saints. Those brethren who have labored in the Ministry undoubtedly understand my feelings in rising to address a congregation, for we all have this man-fearing spirit to a greater or lesser extent; and it is necessary that the Spirit of God should inspire the speaker, for it is very difficult for a man to furnish both spirit and matter. If the Saints have a desire to hear the word of God in its purity, let them pray for it, seek unto the Giver of all good, in earnestness and faith, that their desires may be gratified.

We have convened here to-day to speak of the kingdom of God being built up on the earth in these last days, and to sustain those whom God has chosen to direct the affairs of his kingdom upon the earth. To establish and build up that kingdom, the Elders of Israel have penetrated into almost every part of the civilized world, proclaiming that God has revealed himself to the children of men. This is what I have

to declare, and this I have a knowledge of—that God has set his hand a second time to gather in Israel. I did not receive this knowledge from man by telling me so; but through obeying commandments of God, which his servants are declaring to the children men, I have received a knowledge myself—a knowledge that the which is thus pointed out is that which leads to life eternal. We have with our grasp the greatest gift that God can bestow upon the human family—the gift of everlasting life. We placed here to see whether we prove faithful to our Father in heaven. It is many centuries since the Gospel was preached in purity, previous to being revealed in these days; and notwithstanding the knowledge it has imparted to us, we can say unto the people that God is a living, moving Being, who speak unto the people and reward his servants who keep his commandments.

It is a source of joy to me that I bear this knowledge and this testimony to my fellow-men. I am thankful that the Lord will and does hear our prayers, and that I can bear the same testimony the ancient Saints bore—that he is a hearer and answerer of prayer. We have got to suffer the same as the Saints anciently suffered, if we would enjoy the same rewards. Let us, then, seek to build up the kingdom of God, and he will prove himself



powerful and willing to sustain his people, if they will put away hypocrisy and all wrong-doing from them.

People let little things turn them away from the light, till their eyes are blind to sin and its consequences. I see the condition the human family is in, though it is something new to witness the degradation and corruption that are to be seen around us in these old countries. I can see that information is absolutely necessary. He has set up his kingdom, in which mankind can be saved, revealed the way by which they can be regenerated, sent forth his servants to proclaim glad news of the Gospel to them; it is hard for us to get the people to here. We go to them and tell them we need not believe our words alone, they will only believe them sufficiently to investigate the truth; yet it is but a small portion of the people that will give heed to our words. Still, the Work of God is progressing. There is the germ of a kingdom in the Valleys of the Mountains that shall eventually cover the whole earth. The Saints can see upon natural principles this will be accomplished, for God works upon

natural principles. God has revealed unto us the principles necessary to regenerate ourselves and to prepare us to enter into the presence of holy beings, yet we are not living as we should do at all times. Let us act according to the principles taught us and cultivate obedience, for unless we are obedient as little children we can in no wise inherit the kingdom of heaven.

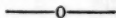
You have my blessing to be with you. I can say to you, God bless you; and I can bear my testimony here to-night that this is the kingdom of God; and if those who have not investigated the principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ will do so with honest and sincere hearts, they will find them soul-saving and worth adopting. May God bless you. Amen.

President Cannon then delivered a discourse of considerable length, treating on several subjects connected with the Gospel and the Work of God, which was reported and will be published when space permits.

After a few remarks by Elder E. L. Sloan and singing a hymn, President Cannon dismissed the Conference with prayer.

## CHAPTERS ON ASIA.

BY ELDER MATTHEW M'CUNE.



in a wilderness of sweets, for nature here wantoned as in her prime, and played at will upon her fancies, pouring forth more sweets, wild above rule or art,—enormous bliss.”

In the present chapter I purpose giving as short and concise an account of that portion of Asia, known as India, as possible. The continent of Asia, from north to south, extends 5,300 miles, and from east to west a distance of 4,000 miles, being about four times the extent of Europe. The greatest length of India from north to south, or from the Himalayas in Cashmere to the Comorin, is about 1,870 miles, and the greatest breadth, from the Mountains in Scinde to the eastern extremity of Adsam, is about 1,800 miles, and nearly all this vast extent of country is ruled over by the British Government, and even upon the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal England

holds possessions and governs multitudes, for a considerable portion of what was once the Burmese Empire now acknowledges her sway. The Tenasserim coast, the island of Pulo Penang, (now called Prince of Wales Island,) Malacca, and the island of Singapore, are British settlements. The once independent kingdom of Peque has been annexed to the dominions of the British crown, and even a nook in China and a point of Borneo are held by that Government. The town and anchorage of Aden, in the Straits of Babelmandeb, secure to them the right of navigating the Red Sea. South of the peninsula of India is the great island of Ceylon, which is

likewise British territory; and thus upon some part of every state on the shores of the eastern hemisphere the English ensign flutters in the breeze.

As the greatest portion of India is situated to the south of the Tropic of Cancer, the climate of the low countries is tropical, and the year is divided into two seasons—the wet and the dry. Yet you will find in it every variety of climate to be met with in every degree of latitude from the equator to the poles; so that whilst the plains are burnt up in intolerable heat, some of the mountains which overlook them are covered with everlasting snow. Between these extremes the climate is delightful, and in luxuriant productiveness it rivals, if not surpasses, the most highly-favored portions of southern Europe. In the lower parts of Bengal the thermometer rises to 100°, and frequently to 108° and 110°. The heat is occasionally modified by the most terrific thunder-storms, termed

north-westers, which purify the atmosphere, refresh the soil, and give new life to vegetation. The cold season which follows the rains, continues from November till the middle of February and during all that time the atmosphere is clear, and the thermometer ranges from 65° to 84°. But the most remarkable feature of the Indian climate is the periodical changes of the wind which blows alternately, for about half a year at a time, in opposite directions. These are termed the monsoons, and blow from the south-west and the north-east; on this account ships proceeding to Asia, when they get in the Indian Ocean, run to a certain degree of latitude, frequently a long distance out of their course, to get in the monsoon, or trade wind as it is called, by which means they insure a fair wind the remainder of the outward voyage, and on the return voyage the same, as far as these winds extend.

(To be Continued.)

## HISTORY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

(Continued from page 311.)

My brother, Phinehas Howe, gives his history as follows:—

My earliest recollection of the scenes of life are relating to myself and my brother Joseph. A short time before I was two years old, he cut off my right hand, except a small portion of my little finger, with an ax, while we were at play; my mother doctored it and saved it.

The same winter, or soon after this accident, my father moved to Whitingham, Windham Co., Vermont, where we lived three years, and during this time I recollect being taught to pray, and obey my father and mother. We then moved to the State of New York, where we lived for many years, most of the time in Chenango and Cayuga Counties.

At the age of nineteen I married Clarissa Hamilton, and commenced in the world for myself. I now began seriously to think of getting religion, and according to my best light I sought the Lord, but finding very little or no

comfort in this I soon gave it up, and concluded to make the best of the world.

I sought for riches, but in vain there was something that always kept telling me that happiness originated in higher pursuits, and in the fall of 18 a few months previous to my twentieth birthday, I again commenced seeking the Lord with greater energy and a more fixed determination than at any former period of my life.

I forsook all my former associates and commenced praying and fasting and watching every weakness of nature, and the more I prayed the more I saw my weakness and felt my dependence on God.

Thus things continued with me till the February following, when I found relief and felt the spirit of justification resting upon me. I was then told I had got religion, but my mind was wholly satisfied; I felt to pray day and night for greater manifestations of spirit and power of God.

In April I gave my name to the Methodist Reformed Church, and thus was numbered with that body. In the fall of the same year I was baptized by immersion, that being the only mode that I could acknowledge, or that would in any way satisfy my mind. About that time I received license to speak in public, and I felt a great responsibility resting upon me, and I prayed continually to God to make me holy and give me power to do good.

While in this state of mind I had a very singular manifestation, which I will here mention. I was at a prayer meeting at the house of Israel Pease, in the town of Hector, Tompkins County, New York; the congregation were mostly praying for sanctification; I felt like one alone, for I could pray for nothing but to become holy, and I had got in one corner, as much alone as possible, when all of a sudden I saw a body of light, above the brightness of the sun, descending towards me; in a moment it filled me with joy unutterable: every part of my system was perfectly light and perfectly happy. I soon arose and spake of the things of the kingdom of God, as I had never spake before. I then felt satisfied that the Lord had heard my prayer, and my sins were forgiven.

Soon after this, while at home, I was called to see a young woman in the neighborhood, who had long been sick of consumption. The messenger said the lady was dying, and her friends wished me to come as soon as convenient. I called on my brother John, who lived on the way, and asked him to accompany me, which he very readily did.

We soon arrived at the house. On entering, we found the family and friends weeping, and the young woman, to all appearance, breathing her last. I stepped to the bedside and adjusted the pillows of the dying girl, as she seemed to respire with great difficulty.

At this moment her mother approached me, and asked me if I thought she had a sense of her suffering. I replied, "I cannot say; she appears to be about through with the struggle." She then said, "Will you pray?" I immediately knelt and commenced to invoke my Father in heaven in her behalf, asking him to ease her out of

this world of sorrow, and take her to a world of bliss.

After praying thus a few moments I felt a check on my spirit, and a voice whispered to me, "Pray for her recovery." I immediately commenced praying that she might be restored to health, and almost the same minute the same voice said, "Lay hands on the sufferer and rebuke the disease." I did not wait to think of the probable result, but arose without saying Amen, went to the bedside, laid my hands on the dying girl, and bade the power of the destroyer to flee, and said, in the language of the Savior, arise and be made whole. (Here I would say that I had never seen anything of the kind in my life, but had always believed that the people were living far beneath their privileges.) The girl arose as one from the dead, and sat up in bed and praised God with a loud voice, and soon became a hearty and healthy woman, and, as far as I know, is still living and well: her name was Mary Webley.

Soon after this I went into the town of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., and commenced preaching in a little village called Cheshire, which was said to be the wickedest place in western New York. I was very successful in my labors, and soon raised up a branch of forty-five members, and then returned home, after an absence of forty-one days.

I then settled up my affairs, took my family, and moved to Cheshire, in Ontario Co., where I stayed and preached three years, laboring for the support of my family. During that time, in the fall of 1826, I became acquainted with Heber C. Kimball, in the town of Mendon, while on a visit there to see my brother-in-law, John P. Greene; and having understood that others of my father's family were going there, I concluded to sell out and move to Mendon, which I did in the spring of 1828.

About this time my father, brother Lorenzo and others of my father's family, moved into the town. We immediately opened a house for preaching, and commenced teaching the people according to the light we had; a reformation commenced, and we soon had a good society organized, and the Lord blessed our labors.

The Baptist Church, with their minis-

ter, all seemed to feel a great interest in the work; the reformation spread, and hundreds took an interest in it.

Thus things moved on until the spring of 1830, and I might say until 1832;

there was little or no change in the progress of the reformation: notwithstanding, I, as an individual, felt that we had arrived at the zenith of our enjoyment in the course we were pursuing.

(To be continued.)

360

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

### REPREHENSIBLE COURSE OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN UTAH.

THE records of modern times do not contain the history of a people who have been more flagrantly and systematically abused, and whose rights and liberties have been more unblushingly trampled upon, than has been the case with the Latter-day Saints. The outrages and cruelties which have been inflicted upon the Poles, the Hungarians and other nations, or peoples, in their struggles after the heaven-bestowed boon of liberty, of which man so ruthlessly robs his fellow-man, have elicited the commiseration and indignation of almost every civilized nation; but we have endured atrocities greater than those which are said to be perpetrated at the present time upon the poor struggling Poles, and that at the hands of a government to which we were loyal, and to whose laws we were ever obedient, and our history will prove that our sufferings have been more severe and our sacrifices greater, in proportion to our numbers, than those endured or made by any other people in modern times; and if we do not *now* suffer such diabolical outrages and abuse from the hands of our enemies, it is only because they have not the power to inflict them. Their will to do so is as strong as it ever was, and we know that they have more than once indulged in the fiendish anticipation of seeing the inhabitants of Salt Lake City, and the Territory generally, turned over to the tender mercies and lusts of a brutal soldiery, whose passions had been wrought up and whose minds had been prepared, by the professed champions of liberty and morality and the *pretended* followers of the peace-loving Savior, for the performance of their hellish work, which was nothing less than the violation of every virtuous woman and the utter extermination of the people. Doubtless there are many who would hold up their hands in horror against such a consummation, and who do not believe such to be the ultimate design; but we know that nothing less than this would satisfy the bloodthirsty disposition of our enemies, and the only reason they have not done so is, because it has not yet been in their power. When in Missouri and Illinois our women, as well as our men, suffered such demoniacal outrages as would tinge the cheek of the vilest and most depraved with the blush of shame, and cause the blood of every right-minded man and woman to boil with virtuous indignation, and the only reason they did not exterminate us then was because the Lord would not permit them to do so; otherwise they had the disposition, and the order for our destruction had gone forth. The same spirit has been manifested against us



ever since; and, notwithstanding we left our homes in civilization (?) and went into the interior of the American continent, a thousand miles away from the abodes of our fellows, in order that we might there enjoy the privilege of worshipping God in peace and in accordance with the dictates of our own consciences, where we have been a blessing to the whole country and have saved the lives of many of our former enemies who must have perished on their way to the El Dorado of the West when, sick and dejected, weary and starving, they reached the spot chosen for the home of the Saints, had there not been some one to shelter them, feed them and nurse them, as has been done in thousands of instances,—yet they are still intriguing to bring us into difficulty, still persecuting us and trampling upon our rights, and endeavouring to bring upon us all the horrors of war which themselves are enduring, and this, be it remembered, when we are not only not in open nor secret rebellion against the government of our country, nor even asking for more privileges than its Constitution guarantees unto us, but when we have cheerfully and promptly responded to every demand that has been made upon us, whether just or unjust, so long as it had for its object the maintenance of the integrity of the Government and the honor of the nation.

The American Colonists rebelled against the government of Great Britain for far less provocation than we have received at the hands of the descendants of the former. The levying of taxes and the quartering of troops in and near towns in time of peace were two of the evils most complained of by the colonists, and to redress which they flew to arms. We have endured these and a thousand other indignities unresistingly, almost uncomplainingly; and so far from being disposed to quarrel about a little filthy lucre, the United States government has been frequently assured, both before and since the commencement of the suicidal war that is raging within its borders, that if it would guarantee to us the possession and secure us in the enjoyment of our constitutional rights, it could command the last man and the last dollar in Utah. One of the most powerful and extensive governments of the old world has recently been plunged into a civil war which threatens to involve the whole of Europe, in consequence of its attempt to enforce an iniquitous conscription upon the Polish people, and in resisting which, the latter have enlisted the sympathies of nearly the whole of Europe: but the despised and hated "Mormons" have endured and submitted cheerfully to a conscription more severe in proportion to their numbers, and more rigorous and barbarous than that, when all the circumstances are considered, without eliciting one word of sympathy or admiration from the mighty and noble among the nations of the earth. The Poles, when enlisted, had to leave their families at their homes and go to distant portions of the Russian Empire; the Latter-day Saints when they responded at Council Bluffs in 1846 to the unjust demands of a government which had stood calmly by and seen them driven from their homes and estates at the point of the bayonet, left their families *without* homes, many of them without necessary food or clothing, and took up their march of between two and three thousand miles over the arid plains, the sandy deserts and the barren mountains of the American Continent, to plant their country's flag in a distant land, and to gain for their government the possession of that very region where we have since made our homes and from which they now seek to eject us. View it in what light we may, it will be found that we have patiently endured wrongs that would have driven any other people to madness and desperation. Still, they are not willing either to grant us those *positive* rights which are guaranteed to us, in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens, by the Consti-

tation of the United States, nor to let us alone in the enjoyment of those, so to speak, *negative* rights or blessings which, under the favor of God, we have been able to procure for ourselves independently of the government and without its fostering care. The General Government appears to be still as desirous and determined to accomplish our destruction as was the government of Missouri thirty years ago; and as its members, notwithstanding the infamous lies that have been put in circulation respecting us, have been unable to find one law which we had knowingly violated, or which we were unwilling to submit to when we were informed upon it, they determined to enact one, no matter how unconstitutional it might be, which they knew our religious faith would compel us to violate: by this means they hoped to bring about a collision and thus have an apparently justifiable pretext for employing military force, which would enable them to carry out their long-cherished and philanthropic intentions respecting us before referred to. But, to their infinite chagrin and mortification, they were checkmated in this move also; for, notwithstanding the utter unconstitutionality of the law referred to, the Officers of the Government found us ready and willing, even in the person of the President of the Church whom they, as well as we, regard as our leader and representative, to be tried by it and to await the decisions of the legal tribunals of our country. This has, for the present, so completely foiled and so thoroughly exasperated the agents of the government in Utah, that its principal representative there, Stephen S. Harding, Federal Governor of the Territory, has proceeded to acts in the exercise of the prerogatives of his office which, if he be a sane man, which we doubt, ought to hold him up to the execration and contempt of mankind generally, and which he well knows would not be tolerated in any other country or by any other people. It will be seen elsewhere that Governor Harding has, not only unasked, but contrary to the wishes of the citizens of the Territory, granted a full and unconditional pardon to the seven persons convicted of murder in the second degree by an impartial jury of their countrymen, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Hon. Chief Justice Kinney, for having aided one Joseph Morris in resisting the execution of the laws of the United States, and who, in the course of such resistance, had killed two of the citizens of the Territory who had, together with several hundred others, been called out by the Federal Governor as a Sheriff's posse to aid in suppressing the insurrection, restoring order and maintaining the supremacy of the laws: also, that he has granted a similar pardon to between eighty and ninety others who were concerned in that tragical affair, and who had been dealt with in a most surprisingly lenient manner and upon whom a remarkably trifling penalty had been imposed, when the nature and enormity of the offence are considered. This is neither more nor less than a renewal of what was done some five years ago by the army which came to Utah at that time, viz.,—offering a bounty for the lives of our citizens: it is saying to them, "Go on and murder any of the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of this Territory you please, and all you can; and do not fear, for if you are convicted I will pardon you and set you free to commence your work again." Such a course speaks for itself; comment is unnecessary: and besides, we have no words at our command at present to express our indignation at such an outrageous proceeding. It is not the first time, however, that murderers and thieves have, by wearers of Federal ermine or representatives of Federal power, been purposely set at liberty to prey upon our defenceless community. The great crime with which we are charged is that of being *disloyal*; while at the same

time we have been spending our money and shedding our blood to sustain those laws, the protection of which is denied to us when our own interests and safety are concerned; and, when United States officials come into our midst, they will countenance and pardon the only persons who are known to have resisted the laws or rebelled against the authority of the government, and by their oppressive and illegal acts endeavor to irritate or force the law-abiding citizens into resistance to their treasonable measures that they may then cry out "Utah is disloyal; send us more troops, that we may exterminate the Mormons." We know what their intentions are, and what their design is; but we would once more calmly assure them, as we have often before said, *It cannot be done*. God is at the helm, and he will guide us safely through the sea of malice and wrath that surrounds us; and instead of our enemies being able to force us, as they have so long tried to do, into rebellion against our country and its institutions, they will be the rebels themselves and must meet the traitor's doom. They can console themselves with this reflection, for they are sure to experience its truth; and they may as well bottle up their thunder and reserve their powder and blood for times and places where they will need them more than they do in Utah. For ourselves, we are willing to take Governor Harding's advice in his first speech to the citizens of Salt Lake City, and are "content to abide our time;" we know that *time* will come quite as well as Governor Harding does, and he, and may others if they live, will see the day when they will be glad to come as humble suppliants at the feet of those men they now insult, belie and oppress.

The only reasons which we can offer in explanation of the course and conduct of Governor Harding are, that from all we can learn of him and his actions, we are inclined to the belief that, either through some early misfortunes or his subsequent corrupt actions, his mind has lost its proper balance and become so exceedingly variable and eccentric as to render him more worthy of a residence in a lunatic asylum than to be the occupant of a Gubernatorial chair. If this be the case, of course the Governor is excusable; but we cannot imagine what should prompt the Federal Government to render itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world by sending and retaining a lunatic to represent its interests and stir up strife among its loyal citizens. One of two things is pretty evident, either that Governor Harding is an insane man or that he and his clique are traitors, acting in conjunction with, and under instruction from, the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, and endeavoring to create difficulty between Utah and the Federal Government; hoping to find employment in that direction for some of the troops and means of the Government, and thus weaken its hands in its struggle against the great rebellion.

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## NEWS FROM HOME.

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We extract the following items from the *Deseret News* of April 8th:—

**THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.**—The Thirty-third Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was commenced on Monday (April 6th), and has not terminated. The meetings have thus far been held in the Old Bowery. Thousands of people from the country and other places north and south are in attendance. We have met with friends since Saturday last from every county in the Territory with the exception of Green River. Of the pro-

ceedings we cannot definitely speak, as we have not had the privilege as yet of attending so much as one meeting. The minutes entire will appear next week.

**ANOTHER FIGHT WITH INDIANS.**—On Wednesday last (April 1st), late in the afternoon, a fight took place between a small detachment of U.S. troops from Camp Douglas, under Lieutenant Ether, and a party of Indians, a little north of Cedar Fort and some five miles from Fort Crittenden. There are various rumors in circulation concerning the skirmish, generally agreeing that the troops retired in good order and that no one was either killed or wounded. Reinforcements were sent out from Camp Douglas that night, but if there has been any more fighting done it has not been reported.

**IMPROVEMENT.**—Some specimens of glass buttons, from the works of Messrs. Stewart and McLatchie, were shown us last week, which were much superior to those referred to a few weeks since. We trust they will use all reasonable diligence and celerity in preparing for the manufacture of window glass, which is in contemplation.

**FURTHER INDIAN ATTACKS.**—The eastern bound mail stage coach was attacked and fired at by Indians, a short distance east of Shell Creek station, on Thursday night last, as reported. Two guns only were heard by the driver and passengers. The driver immediately increased the speed of his horses in order to escape the attacking party, but had only proceeded about a mile when one of his horses fell dead on the road, and, upon examination, it was found that the animal had been shot through the body. One of the other horses, also, was wounded, but not fatally. One of the lead horses was taken to supply the place of the dead one as quickly as possible, and they drove to the next station without further molestation. On Monday, about noon, a party of six Indians made a demonstration at Faust's station, in Rush Valley, and tried to obtain possession of the stock there, but were driven off by the men at the station. It seems strange that the Overland Mail cannot be protected against these repeated Indian attacks. Where are the soldiers who were sent for that purpose?

**FORWARD SPRING.**—The weather has been unusually warm during the last two weeks, and vegetation has put forth rapidly. The season is nearly one month earlier than it was last year at this time—that is, more forward. Apricot and many peach trees in this city are in bloom, and apple trees will be in a few days. The prospects for fruit this season are now most favorable. Fears are entertained, however, that it may be injured by frost, in consequence of the trees putting forth blossoms so early.

The *News* of the above date also contains an excellent practical lecture on "Political Economy," delivered in the Seventies' Hall in Great Salt Lake City, on the evening of March 24th, by Mr. William S. Godbe, which, if space permits, may appear in our columns in some subsequent issue.

## C O R R E S P O N D E N C E .

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### AMERICA.

G. S. L. City, April 6, 1863.

Brother Geo. Q. Cannon.—Your communication, dated Feb. 27th, has been duly received and read to the Quorum. We are truly glad to hear from you. The progress of affairs in Zion is quite satisfactory.

Our last communication, dated Jan. 22nd, '63, which we think you could not have received when you wrote, gave you a sketch of the labors of the several members of the Quorum for the past year. Since that time Elder Hyde has preached in all the principal settlements in Juab and San Pete counties, nine in number. The brethren in San



Pete county have raised 51 teams, which take nearly all the available work-cattle in that county.

Brother E. T. Benson returned to Cache county from his services in the Legislative Assembly. He has visited all the settlements in the county, eleven in number, comforting the hearts of the people with the good things of the kingdom, and stirring them up to diligence in preparing for the emigration season. As an evidence of the result, most of the brethren drove their cattle to the several yards, and told the Bishops to take what cattle they wanted, which secured first-class cattle for the expedition, consisting of 53 teams, of four yoke of cattle each, with a complete outfit of guards and teamsters. Bishop William Preston is captain, and takes charge of the company. Thomas Irvin is assistant captain.

Notwithstanding Col. Connor and his soldiers destroyed some 250 men, women and children of the Indians, the latter have manifested no hostilities to any of the Saints, or disposition to disturb any of the settlements, excepting their accustomed petty stealing. Some of the braves threaten to disturb the emigration to the gold mines, and no doubt they will.

The settlements in Cache Valley have been on the continual increase, and still there is plenty of room for 100,000 Saints to get a living. It is a fine country for grain and vegetables.

Brother Lorenzo Snow's field of labor is less extensive than brother Benson's. The results in relation to the Indians have been something similar to Cache; it is more a point of arrival and departure for trains to California and Nevada, and this brings the Indians more in contact with them, and some traders go up there.

Brother Orson Pratt has travelled and preached and lectured considerably in Tooele and Davis counties. He has lately suffered a severe attack of pleura pneumonia. He expects to return to St. George.

Brothers C. O. Rich, A. M. Lyman, J. Taylor and F. D. Richards have been preaching in this city and the adjoining counties, as much as their ability and state of health would permit.

Brother E. Snow is also attending the Conference. He has continued his

labors in the cotton country, suffering materially from sore eyes. He boasts of good health and general prosperity. There are nine settlements, containing over 25 men each, and many other places of smaller numbers. Many newly-discovered springs and small creeks that have never been known before by whites, have sprung into existence since the country has been settled by the Saints, which give promise for many valuable cattle farms and ranches, while St. George itself is one of the cities of the country.

The prospect is good that you will have a very efficient body of young recruiting officers.

The President and several of the Twelve held a two days' meeting at Bountiful, in Davis county, dedicating the meeting-house, which is a building of a highly creditable character, well finished.

A disposition on the part of a few of the Federal authorities to get up a military interference with President B. Young and our affairs generally, has created no small indignation here. Hostilities were prevented by counter-movements of a semi-military character, which conveyed a direct and conclusive evidence that the commencement of hostilities for the present was not politic. The excitement has passed off, and the building of a Tabernacle, 250 feet long and 150 wide, is now under contemplation. The theatre has been well attended, and is a great point of attraction. Its inside finish is highly creditable.

April 10th.

The Conference has selected 47 missionaries to be sent to your assistance. I give you a list of their names:—Isaac Bullock, Wm. W. Riter, Collins Moore Gillet, Benjamin Stringham, Charles S. Kimball, David P. Kimball, Wm. Perry Nebeker, Oscar F. Lyons, James Alma Cunningham, Joseph Romney, Evan A. Richards, Jonas Nutall Beck, John Sharp, jun., John Evan Evans, Ensign Israel Stocking, Samuel L. Sprague, jun., Finley O. Free, Harry Luff, Joseph Henry Felt, Julius Sextus Fullmer, Alfred Lee, John Gray, Henson Walker, Robert Watson, jun., Oswald Knight, Elnathan Eldridge, jun., Heber John Richards, Stephen W. Alley, Frederick Walter

Cox, Nathaniel Leavitt, Wilford Woodruff, jun., Matthew Lyon, Henry L. F. Raymond, Franklin Merrill, Joshua H. Whitney, Richard H. L. Parker, Chas. Wm. Stayner, Justin Wixom, Orson Pratt, jun., John L. Dalton, S. H. Hill, Martin Wood, William S. S. Willis, W. D. Huntingdon, George M. Brown, Charles A. Benson, Brigham Y. Lamb; 35 of whom received their blessing yesterday, the residue reside in the country and were absent. You will discover they are mostly young men, and some of them need fatherly supervision. The most of them sustain the character that would say they are capable of doing good to others and guiding themselves, and it is believed that like the sons of Ammon they will become mighty men.

For two days the Conference was held in the open air.

April 12th.

The Presidency and several of the Twelve had their annual dinner with Mrs. Jane Blackhurst yesterday, —she being the first fruits of "Mormonism" in Ireland. She was in high glee. The President related a number of incidents which occurred on board the ship *Rochester*, in which the Twelve returned from England, Jane being a fellow-passenger.

The theatrical season closed last evening with a full house and Shakespeare's play of "The Merchant of Venice," followed by the farce of the "Widow's Victim." For the last few evenings, during Conference time, the house has been unusually crowded.

Elder Hyde has returned to San Pete, Elders L. Snow and E. T. Benson to the north. Elder O. Pratt is again sick. The President has planned to start on a southern tour on the 20th, and has given a general invitation to the Saints to accompany him.

Apricots and early peaches are in bloom in the city. The last month the weather has been exceedingly fine, with the exception of a snow-storm, which was much needed to aid in bringing up small grain and early seed. An immense number of fruit trees of improved varieties has been sold by the nurserymen in this city, and scattered over the country, this season. Many

of them have disposed of nearly all their stock.

GEO. A. SMITH.

P.S.—The postage on all foreign letters is now required to be paid in coin, which has disappeared from circulation since Uncle Sam began to manufacture and issue "greenbacks" by the cord.

## ENGLAND.

Liverpool, May 5, 1863.

President George Q. Cannon,

Dear Brother,—As I am about to leave this my native land to gather to the bosom of the Church in the west, I have seated myself to give you a brief account of my labors, which have extended a little over seven years.

My first Mission, taken in 1856, was to the Channel Islands, where I labored two years. I was appointed in March, 1858, to the Southampton Conference, where I labored ten months, and the subsequent four years in the Cheltenham and Worcester Conferences. In these Conferences, as in all others where I have travelled, I have found many friends whose acts of kindness, at least while memory lasts, will not be forgotten by me. I trust that each of them will accept my best thanks for all favors received, and I pray that Heaven's blessings may attend them. In bidding them adieu, I realize that I leave many who have proven themselves worthy of the appellation, *friend*, by years of uniform kindness. This gives rise to feelings of sorrow, and especially when I reflect that they long for the privilege of gathering to Zion, that they may spend their strength in building her up and in making her more powerful on the earth. To-day, their strength is being spent in building up kingdoms that will perish; while if in Zion, and they pursued the right course, they would be spending their strength in building up a kingdom which is destined to be as permanent as the throne of God. May Heaven grant that they may soon get there.

As regards my labors during the past two years,—we have succeeded in baptizing about sixty persons into the Church, and, including this season's emigration, about that number will have emigrated: and if my humble

efforts have been acceptable to my brethren, I am satisfied. I have tried in my feeble way to do what I could towards furthering the cause of truth, blessing the Saints and endearing their hearts to the work. My feelings to-day respecting the truth are as they have been the last ten years. I felt to love the truth then, when it was first preached to me, and I love it to-day: my desire is to see it spread. I know that it possesses power to cheer and bless, likewise to save; and if the Saints will live to the truth as we teach it,

they will refrain from doing what is debasing and wrong and will do what is ennobling and right; and thus they will be saved. That all who embrace the truth will live to it, that it may quickly spread throughout the wide domains of earth; that you and your associates may have increased joy in your labors in seeing the honest yield obedience unto the truth, that they may be saved, and that God may be glorified, is the sincere wish and prayer of your brother,  
WILLIAM THURGOOD.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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ENGLAND.—The Wellington Monument which has been erected in this town was inaugurated on Saturday, the 16th instant. The municipal authorities and the volunteers took part in the ceremony, which was witnessed by an immense assembly. The Polish party in the House of Commons are not quite satisfied with the steps which her Majesty's Government has taken to obtain from Russia those rights which the Poles claim. On the 29th instant Viscount Raynham intends to move that—"In the opinion of this House, Great Britain, by having been a party to the Treaty of Vienna, assisted in placing a portion of ancient Poland in subjection to Russia, under stipulations favorable to Poland, which have been grossly and systematically violated by Russia, who has thereby forfeited all claim under that treaty to that country."

POLAND.—Letters received from Warsaw state that, on the 10th instant, the Revolutionary Town Captain, in order to prevent the emigration of desponding citizens, issued a proclamation forbidding any person to leave Poland without a passport from the National Government. The Provincial Revolutionary Committee for Lithuania has published a reply to the Imperial ukase granting an amnesty, which says,—“As the object of the insurrection is not to obtain concessions from the Emperor, but to establish the independence of the whole of Poland within the frontiers which existed before its partition, the national struggle shall continue until the last Muscovite soldier has been driven from these Polish provinces or till the last Polish army has ceased to fight.” Between the 8th and 10th instant an insurrection broke out at five different points of Volhynia. The insurgents confined in Galicia have all refused to avail themselves of the amnesty, in spite of the solicitations of the Russian agents.

AMERICA.—The *Persia* brings accounts of two most desperate battles fought in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg on Saturday, the 2nd, and Sunday, the 3rd of May, in which the Federal army under General Hooker appears to have been driven back for a distance of several miles by the Confederates under General “Stonewall” Jackson. It is supposed that another and more decisive battle took place on Monday, the 4th of May; but the Federal Government had not allowed a single fact with regard to it to be communicated to the public up to six o'clock on Tuesday. Reports were in circulation when the *Persia* sailed that Hooker's entire army had been destroyed. Other reports, however, were in circulation to the effect that the Federals had entered Richmond without a struggle. Had any such event occurred, or had the events of Monday in any degree improved the position of the Federal army, the Government had the strongest reasons, not only for publishing the news with the utmost promptitude, but for circulating it through every part of the Union without the loss of a single hour.